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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1984

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**SLOWER GROWTH**

Utah's economic expansion continues, but at a slower growth rate. Moderating nonfarm job growth has produced much smaller unemployment rate declines than experienced in the last half of 1983. Since May, the State's seasonally adjusted jobless rate has fluctuated in the 6.0 to 6.5 percent range, remaining about a percentage point below the U.S. rate. Despite slower improvement in Utah's labor market, current economic conditions easily surpass those 10.4 percent unemployment rate times just 18 months ago.

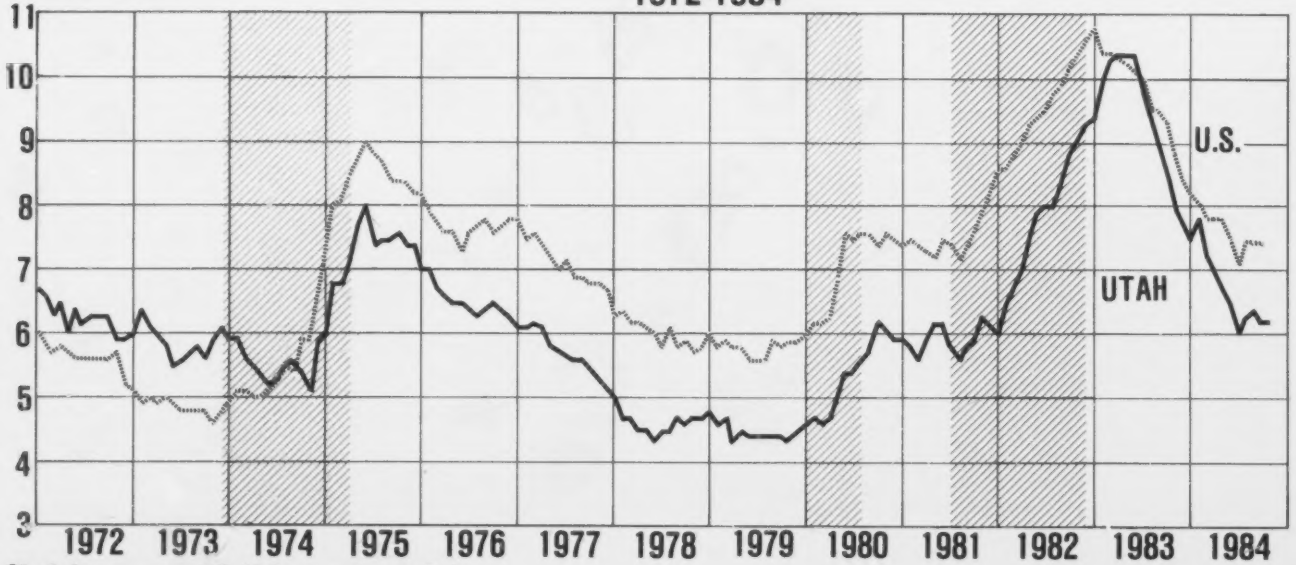
**NONFARM JOB GROWTH GOOD**

Job growth continued in Utah's nonfarm industries in October. Nonagricultural employment reached an estimated 608,200, up 25,900 over the year.

**IN THIS ISSUE:**

**Lower Unemployment Insurance Tax Rates For Many Utah Employers in 1985**

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
## (Seasonally Adjusted)
## 1972-1984




Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Mixed changes are noted in the mining industry, with coal and metal mining maintaining about 2,400 fewer jobs than last year, apparently stablized since the big mid-summer layoffs in the metal mining industries. Other mining activity (oil-gas, and sand and gravel) has experienced a notable 14.3 percent (800 jobs) increase in the last 12 months.

The other goods producing industries have shown strong growth during the last year-with construction adding 3,400 jobs (10.3 percent) and manufacturing adding 7,100 (8.0 percent). Particularly robust growth has occurred in transportation equipment (23.1 percent), which is primarily defense-related manufacturing; and in production of electrical machinery and supplies (20.9 percent), including the State's Hi-Tech electronics industries.

Overall, the goods producing sectors — mining, construction, and manufacturing — have produced a net gain of 8,900 jobs, representing 34.0 percent of all new jobs created since October 1983. Concurrently, the services producing industries (including Government) have developed 17,000 new jobs, or 66.0 percent of total new jobs. Of these only 2,800 were in the public sector, leaving private sector service industries responsible for most of this increase. Furthermore, the total private sector accounted for 23,100 new jobs or 89.0 percent of total new jobs generated since October 1983. This demonstrates the strength of economic expansion among private industries of the state and shows employment growth is still relatively strong.

**6.2 PERCENT IN OCTOBER**

Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 6.2 percent in October matched September's revised figure. The unemployment situation has changed very little in recent months. Since May there have been both ups and downs, but the rate has resided in the 6.0 to 6.5 percent range. The number of unemployed people has fallen by 1000 from May to October 1984.

Unemployment levels in recent months remain substantially lower than a year ago, but the jobless rate was dropping much faster then. The State's seasonally adjusted jobless rate plunged from 10.4 percent in May 1983 to 7.9 percent in October 1983, with 16,000 Utahns leaving the ranks of the unemployed. Unemployment improved so quickly because almost 20,000 new nonfarm jobs were created by Utah's labor market during this period.

By comparison, 9,000 jobs have been generated in the State since May 1984, not enough to cause the big unemployment declines experienced in the last half of 1983. There is much less room for improvement in current labor market conditions than a year and a half ago. Considerably more slack existed in Utah's labor market when unemployment was at record high levels and nonfarm job growth was almost nothing.

# LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX RATES FOR MANY UTAH EMPLOYERS IN 1985

During the latter half of 1982, several employer groups expressed concern to the Legislature about the method used for determining unemployment insurance tax rates. These groups voiced the feeling that the system should be changed so that there would be a more equitable allocation of costs, and so there were incentives (in the form of lower tax rates) for employers to stabilize employment, as well as to become more interested in decisions relating to the eligibility of former employees for unemployment insurance benefits. At the direction of the Legislature, the Utah Employment Security Advisory Council studied the issue and concluded that a benefit ratio charge-back experience-rating system would accomplish the objectives. The following is a review of the experience-rating system studied and recommended by the Advisory Council and enacted by the 1983 Legislature.

Beginning in 1985, Unemployment Insurance tax rates will be determined using a "Benefit Ratio" experience-rating method rather than "Payroll Variation." It was the legislature's intent to employ a system that would more equitably distribute the costs of unemployment insurance benefits. In order to further accomplish this goal, the minimum tax rate was lowered and the maximum tax rate was increased. It is estimated that the minimum tax rate in 1985 will be 0.8 percent compared to 2.25 percent in 1984; on the other hand, the maximum tax rate will increase from 5.0 to 8.0 percent. Although some employers will be assigned higher tax rates under this new system, the majority of employers (81 percent) will have lower tax rates in 1985 compared to 1984.

## Payroll Variation Experience-Rating

The payroll variation experience-rating plan has been used in Utah since 1947. Under this system, employer tax rates are determined by the degree of stability in quarterly and annual payrolls, and by the number of years an employer has been subject to the **Employment Security Act.** Unemployment insurance benefits received by an employer's former workers are not taken into account. As a result, some employers have received higher tax rates because their payrolls declined, even though their former workers may not have received unemployment benefits, while other employers may have had stable payrolls, but still had worker turnover and benefits paid to them, without experiencing a tax increase.

## Charge-Back Experience-Rating

Forty-seven states currently use a "charge-back" experience-rating system for determining employer tax rates. Under this type of plan, unemployment insurance benefits paid to an employer's former workers (claimants) are "charged-back" to that employer. The employer is not actually billed for the costs, but such benefits are "assigned" to his account. When tax rates are being computed, these "assigned" benefit costs are used to determine the employer's tax rate.

## Benefit Ratio Experience-Rating

Effective with calendar 1985, employer unemployment insurance tax rates will be determined by using an experience-rating system called "benefit ratio." One of three charge-back plans, benefit-ratio is currently employed by twelve other states. Unemployment insurance benefits paid to an employer's workers who are laid off, are charged-back (assigned) to the employer. If an employee worked for more than one employer during his base period (the four completed calendar quarters prior to the date the individual filed a claim), the benefits paid are charged-back to all employers in the same proportion as the wages that were paid to that worker. When tax rates are computed, the benefit costs that have been charged-back (assigned) to an employer's account are divided by his taxable payroll for the same time period. The resulting ratio (benefit ratio) becomes the employer's "basic" tax rate. An employer with no unemployment insurance benefits charged-back, would have a basic tax rate of zero.

Tax rates for calendar year 1985 will be based upon benefit costs charged to employers during fiscal year 1984 (July 1, 1983 — June 30, 1984). Each year, one more year of benefit costs will be added until four fiscal years of experience are used to determine tax rates.

Employers who have less than one fiscal year of experience, will be assigned a tax rate that is equal to the average benefit cost rate of the major industry that they are a part of. New employers, however will not receive a tax rate less than 1.0 percent nor more than 8.0 percent. Firms that move into Utah can use their experience from the other state to determine their tax rate.

**Reserve Factor**

Under the benefit ratio system, the basic tax rate plus a social tax (explained in the next section) recoups the cost of benefits, but does not provide for the building of a reserve fund. Therefore the basic tax rate is multiplied by a reserve factor to raise tax rates when the reserve fund is below an adequate level or lower tax rates when above a maximum adequate level.

Recent recessions have had a tremendous impact on Utah which resulted in depleting the reserve fund in 1983 and necessitated borrowing from the federal government. Although the loan has been repaid and the reserve fund is beginning to re-build, it is still far below adequacy. Therefore, it is expected that a reserve factor of 1.7 will apply in calendar year 1985. This means that an employer's basic tax rate will be increased by this factor. Once the reserve fund reaches adequacy, the reserve factor no longer affects tax rates. If the reserve fund exceeds the maximum level established by law, employer's basic tax rates would automatically be decreased.

**Social Tax**

Under charge-back systems, there are some benefit costs that cannot be assigned to specific employers, or the law allows relief of charges. These include benefit costs of firms that have gone out of business and are no longer liable for unemployment taxes, benefit costs that exceed the maximum tax rate, the state's share of extended benefit costs, and benefit costs paid to claimants who have requalified for benefits after being disqualified. It is estimated that the social tax for calendar year 1985 will be 0.8 percent (eight-tenths of one percent). After an employer's basic tax rate has been adjusted by the reserve factor, the social tax is added to it. Therefore, the minimum tax rate is the same as the social tax rate.

**Overall Tax Rate**

An employer's overall tax rate consists of three parts. First, the basic tax rate is determined by dividing "charged" unemployment benefits paid to former workers by the employer's total taxable wages. This is the benefit ratio, or cost rate. Second, the employer's basic tax rate is adjusted by multiplying it by the reserve factor, which increases or decreases the basic rate depending upon the adequacy level of the reserve fund. And third, a social tax is added, to recover benefit costs that cannot be directly charged to any specific employer.

**Tax Rate Calculation**

Two examples of how unemployment insurance tax rates will be calculated under the new benefit ratio charge-back system, are shown below.

| | Employer "A" | Employer "B" |
|---|---|---|
| **Assumptions** | | |
| Taxable Wages FY 1984 | $500,000 | $1,000,000 |
| Unemployment Benefits Charged (Assigned) | $ 5,000 | $ 0 |
| Reserve Factor (Estimated) | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Social Tax (Estimated) | 0.8% | 0.8% |
| **Tax Rate Calculation** | | |
| Basic Tax Rate or Benefit Ratio (Benefits divided by Taxable Wages) | 1.0% | 0 |
| Adjusted Basic Tax Rate (Basic Rate Multiplied by Reserve Factor) | 1.7% | 0 |
| Overall Tax Rate (Adjusted Rate plus Social Tax) | 2.5% | 0.8% |

An employer's overall tax rate is applied against the taxable wage base which will be $12,100 in 1985. Thus in the examples above, employer "A" whose workers have annual wages of $12,100 or more in 1985, would pay $303 per worker ($ 12,100 × 2.5% = $303) and employer "B" would pay $97 per worker ($ 12,100 × 0.8% = $97).

### Some Comparisons

The unemployment insurance taxing system in 1985 is different, not only in the experience-rating system itself, but also in the tax rate ranges and the taxable wage base. For example, the minimum tax rate for 1985 is expected to be 0.8 percent (eight-tenths of one percent) compared to 2.25 percent in 1984. On the other hand, the 1985 maximum tax rate will be 8.0 percent compared to 5.0 percent in 1984. In addition, the taxable wage base will decrease from $13,300 in 1984 to $12,100 in 1985. This results from changing the taxable wage base formula from 100 to 75 percent of the average annual wage of workers covered by the **Employment Security Act.**

### Impact on Employers

This new system will distribute the costs of unemployment benefits more directly to employers who cause such costs, as intended by the legislature. The system itself does not reduce taxes on an overall basis. However, through features of the law, the burden of unemployment benefit costs is shifted so that about 81 percent of Utah's employers will receive lower tax rates in 1985 than in 1984.

Table 1 provides a comparison of employers by tax rate under the payroll variation and benefit ratio experience-rating systems. The benefit ratio system extends the number of tax rates. Ten rates are used in payroll variation beginning with 2.25 and increasing in increments of one-fourth of one percent to 4.50 percent (5.00% is assigned to employers who are delinquent in paying their contributions). Benefit ratio rates begin with the social tax (estimated to be 0.8% for 1985) and the rates increase by increments of one-tenth percent, up to the maximum rate of 8.0 percent.

Of greatest significance is the fact that most employers (about 18,500 or 63%) will be assigned the **minimum** tax rate (eight-tenths of one percent). It is estimated that a total of 81% or 23,800 employers will be assigned lower tax rates in 1985 than in 1984. These employers (81%), had 77 percent of the employment, paid 74 percent of the wages, and their former workers received 20 percent of the unemployment benefits paid. On the other hand, 10 percent of the employers will be assigned the maximum tax rate of 8.0 percent. These employers had 7 percent of the employment, paid 7 percent of the wages, but their former workers received 51 percent of the benefits. Many of these employer's benefit costs (benefit ratio) will exceed the 8.0 percent level and thus their taxes at the 8.0% rate will not replace the benefits paid to their former workers.

Table 2 shows the total number of employers by major industry, the estimated number who had benefit costs charged (assigned) to their accounts, the number without charges, and the estimated number whose tax rates in 1985 will be lower than in 1984. It is interesting to note that 63% of all employers **did not** have any benefits charged to their account. In other words their benefit ratio or basic tax rate would be zero. The major industry group of finance, insurance, and real estate had the largest percentage of employers without benefit charges —78 percent, while the construction industry had the lowest percentage-45 percent.

On an overall basis, 81 percent of all employers are estimated to have lower tax rates in 1985 than 1984. Chart 1 graphically shows this percentage by major industry. Finance, insurance, and real estate industry is expected to have the largest percentage of employers with reduced tax rates-91 percent, while construction is estimated to have the lowest-65 percent.

The benefit ratio system provides employers with valuable information about the impact of their personnel practices and the employment/unemployment situation of their former employees. As a result, employers, especially higher cost employers, will have an opportunity to control some of these costs by employing better personnel policies. This will not only be directly beneficial to the employer in lower tax rates, but also to the economy in general, because unemployment and its adverse effects will be lessened.

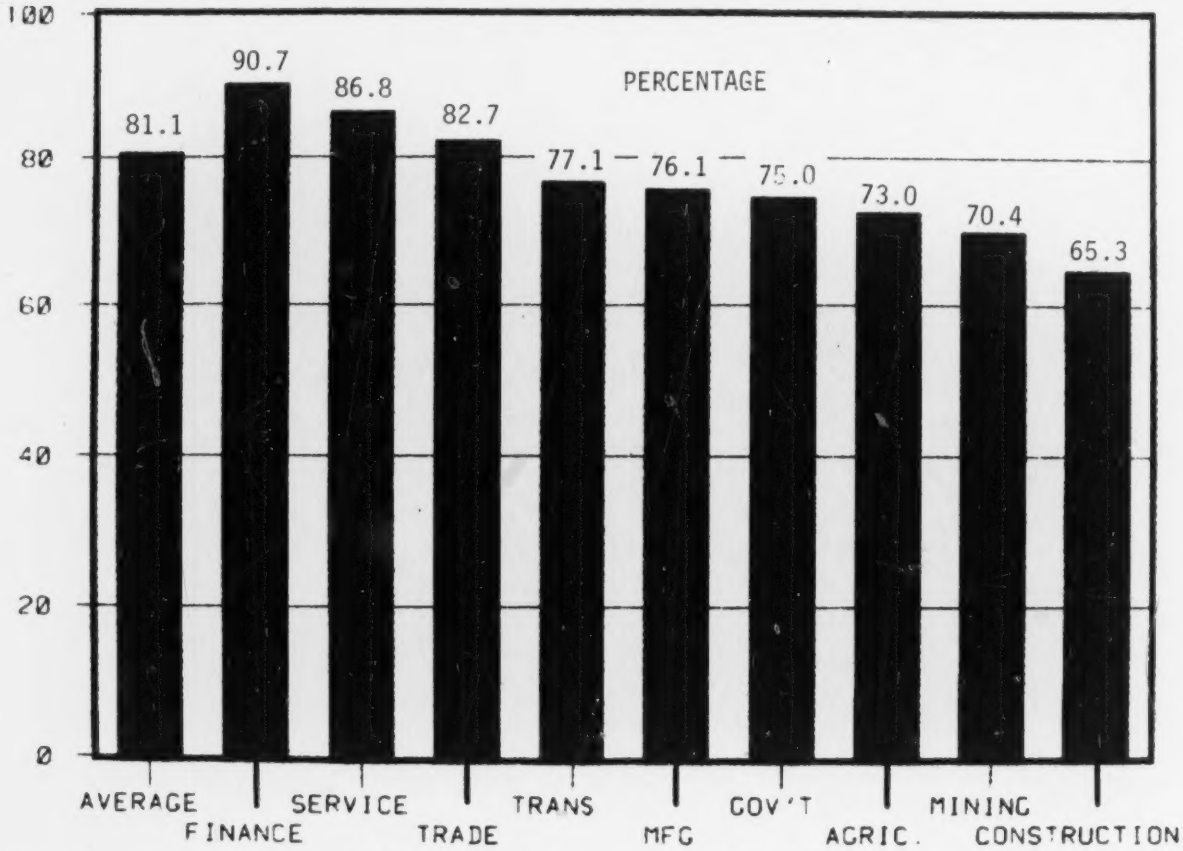
**Actuarial Update**

Benefit costs are projected to decrease again in 1984 to $62.8 million — about one-half the $126.2 million experienced in 1982. On the other hand, contribution income is expected to increase to $136.9 million — about twice the $68.8 million collected in 1982. As a result, the year-end reserve fund balance is estimated to be $96.8 million compared to $16.8 million at the end of 1983. The average tax rate for 1984 is projected to be 3.20 percent — comparable to the 3.10 percent in 1983.

The "reserve factor" for 1985 tax rates will be determined based on the reserve fund balance as of June 30, 1984, which was $52.6 million. This is substantially below a minimum adequate reserve level and thus the reserve factor will be approximately 1.7 — basic tax rates will therefore be increased by this factor. Social costs of inactive employers and employer's benefit costs that exceed 8.0 percent, will result in a "social tax" rate of approximately 0.8 percent. Therefore, the minimum tax rate in 1985 will be 0.8 percent (eight-tenths of one percent) compared to 2.25 percent in 1984; while the maximum tax rate will be 8.0 percent compared to 5.0 percent in 1984.

By June 30, 1985 the reserve fund balance is projected to be $127.1 million — still an inadequate reserve fund. Thus the "reserve factor" for 1986 will be the same as that in 1985 — about 1.7 (the law specifies that if the reserve fund is inadequate in a subsequent year, and the reserve factor in the prior year was higher than that determined in the subsequent year, the higher reserve factor is to be used). The reserve fund as of June 30, 1986 is projected to be $190.8 million or 2.3 percent of total wages — just slightly below an adequate level.

CHART 1
PERCENTAGE OF UTAH EMPLOYERS WHOSE 1985 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX RATE
IS ESTIMATED TO BE LOWER THAN 1984, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Service

**TABLE 1**
**UTAH DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYERS BY TAX RATE**
**FOR 1984 UNDER PAYROLL VARIATION AND**
**ESTIMATED FOR 1985 UNDER BENEFIT RATIO EXPERIENCE-RATING**

| | | Payroll Variation Rate Year 1984 | | Benefit Ratio Rate Year 1985 Est. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tax Rate (1) | Number of Employers (2) | Percent (3) | Number of Employers (4) | Percent (5) |
| TOTAL | | 29,325 | 100.0% | 29,330 | 100.0% |
| | 0.8 - 0.9 | | | 19,150[b] | 65.3 |
| | 1.0 - 1.9 | | | 2,600 | 8.9 |
| | 2.0 - 2.9 | 5,584[a] | 19.0 | 1,300 | 4.4 |
| | 3.0 - 3.9 | 4,692 | 16.0 | 1,140 | 3.9 |
| | 4.0 - 4.9 | 18,179 | 62.0 | 800 | 2.7 |
| | 5.0 - 5.9 | 870[a] | 3.0 | 640 | 2.2 |
| | 6.0 - 6.9 | | | 450 | 1.5 |
| | 7.0 - 7.9 | | | 340 | 1.2 |
| | 8.0 | | | 2,910[b] | 9.9 |
| Average Tax Rate | | | 3.20% | | 2.45% |
| Minimum Tax Rate | | | 2.25% | | 0.80% |
| Maximum Tax Rate | | | 5.00% | | 8.00% |
| Number of Employers with Benefit Ratios Exceeding: | | | | | |
| 8.0 Percent | | NA | | 1,560 | |
| 15.0 Percent | | NA | | 710 | |
| 25.0 Percent | | NA | | 340 | |

[a] Minimum tax rate in 1984 is 2.25 percent and the maximum is 5.00 percent.
[b] Estimated minimum tax rate in 1985 is 0.8 percent and the maximum is 8.0 percent.
NA - Not Applicable.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

**TABLE 2**
**UTAH ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS**
**WHOSE 1985 TAX RATE WILL BE LOWER THAN 1984**
**BY MAJOR INDUSTRY**

| | Total Employers | Employers With Benefit Charges[1] | | Employers Without Charges | | Employers With 1985 Tax Rates Lower Than 1984 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| STATE TOTAL | 29,330 | 10,840 | 37.0 | 18,490 | 63.0 | 23,790 | 81.1 |
| Agriculture | 370 | 150 | 40.5 | 220 | 59.5 | 270 | 73.0 |
| Mining | 540 | 290 | 53.7 | 250 | 46.3 | 380 | 70.4 |
| Construction | 4,290 | 2,360 | 55.0 | 1,930 | 45.0 | 2,800 | 65.3 |
| Manufacturing | 2,090 | 1,130 | 54.1 | 960 | 45.9 | 1,590 | 76.1 |
| Transportation[2] | 1,050 | 490 | 46.7 | 560 | 53.3 | 810 | 77.1 |
| Trade | 9,040 | 3,400 | 37.6 | 5,640 | 62.4 | 7,480 | 82.7 |
| Finance[3] | 2,580 | 570 | 22.1 | 2,010 | 77.9 | 2,340 | 90.7 |
| Service | 9,290 | 2,420 | 26.0 | 6,870 | 74.0 | 8,060 | 86.8 |
| Government | 80 | 30 | 37.5 | 50 | 62.5 | 60 | 75.0 |

[1] Employers with benefit charges means an employer whose former workers have applied for, and received unemployment insurance benefits during fiscal year 1984 (July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984).
[2] Includes transportation, communications, and utilities industries.
[3] Includes finance, insurance, and real estate industries.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

## TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Oct. 1984(f) | Oct. 1983 | % Change | Sept. 1984(p) | Sept. 1983 | % Change | Aug. 1984(r) | Aug. 1983 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **723,200** | 697,000 | 3.8 | 727,100 | 703,300 | 3.4 | 713,700 | 698,300 | 2.2 |
| Employed | **682,400** | 645,800 | 5.7 | 686,700 | 649,000 | 5.8 | 672,000 | 639,800 | 5.0 |
| Unemployed | **40,700** | 51,300 | —20.7 | 40,500 | 54,300 | —25.4 | 41,700 | 58,500 | —28.7 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **5.6** | 7.4 | — | 5.6 | 7.7 | — | 5.8 | 8.4 | |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | **6.2** | 7.9 | — | 6.2 | 8.4 | — | 6.4 | 8.9 | |

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

| | Oct. 1984(f) | Oct. 1983 | % Change | Sept. 1984(p) | Sept. 1983 | % Change | Aug. 1984(r) | Aug. 1983 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | **608,200** | 582,300 | 4.4 | 606,300 | 580,700 | 4.4 | 599,700 | 567,400 | 5.7 |
| Mining | **12,600** | 14,200 | —11.3 | 12,600 | 14,400 | —12.5 | 12,700 | 14,100 | —9.9 |
| Metal Mining | **3,400** | 5,600 | —39.3 | 3,400 | 5,800 | —41.4 | 3,400 | 5,600 | —39.3 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **2,800** | 3,000 | —6.7 | 2,800 | 3,000 | —6.7 | 2,900 | 3,200 | —9.4 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | **6,400** | 5,600 | 14.3 | 6,400 | 5,700 | 12.3 | 6,300 | 5,300 | 18.9 |
| Contract Construction | **36,400** | 33,000 | 10.3 | 36,700 | 33,500 | 9.6 | 36,500 | 32,700 | 11.6 |
| Manufacturing | **96,400** | 89,300 | 8.0 | 96,000 | 88,900 | 8.0 | 96,000 | 87,400 | 9.8 |
| Durable Goods | **68,900** | 62,100 | 11.0 | 68,600 | 61,700 | 11.2 | 68,500 | 60,600 | 13.0 |
| *Primary Metals* | **5,400** | 5,800 | —6.9 | 5,400 | 5,900 | —8.5 | 5,500 | 5,800 | 5.2 |
| *Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.* | **21,000** | 19,200 | 9.4 | 21,000 | 19,300 | 8.8 | 20,900 | 18,900 | 10.6 |
| *Electrical Equipment & Supplies* | **10,400** | 8,600 | 20.9 | 10,200 | 8,400 | 21.4 | 10,300 | 8,200 | 25.6 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **14,400** | 11,700 | 23.1 | 14,300 | 11,500 | 24.3 | 14,200 | 11,300 | 25.7 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | **17,700** | 16,900 | 4.7 | 17,700 | 16,700 | 6.0 | 17,700 | 16,400 | 7.9 |
| Non-Durable Goods | **27,500** | 27,200 | 1.1 | 27,400 | 27,200 | 0.7 | 27,400 | 26,800 | 2.2 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | **9,000** | 8,900 | 1.1 | 9,000 | 9,100 | —1.1 | 9,000 | 8,800 | 2.3 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | **6,300** | 6,300 | — | 6,300 | 6,300 | — | 6,200 | 6,300 | 1.6 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | **3,700** | 3,600 | 2.8 | 3,700 | 3,600 | 2.8 | 3,700 | 3,600 | 2.8 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | **8,500** | 8,300 | 2.4 | 8,400 | 8,200 | 2.4 | 8,500 | 8,100 | 4.9 |
| Trans., Comm., Pub. Util. | **36,400** | 37,000 | —1.6 | 36,600 | 37,000 | —1.1 | 36,800 | 34,300 | 7.3 |
| Railroad Transportation | **3,900** | 3,800 | 2.6 | 3,900 | 3,800 | 2.6 | 3,800 | 3,800 | — |
| Other Transportation | **16,600** | 16,300 | 1.8 | 16,700 | 16,300 | 2.5 | 16,800 | 16,200 | 3.7 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | **15,900** | 16,900 | —5.9 | 16,000 | 16,800 | —4.8 | 16,200 | 14,200 | 14.1 |
| Trade | **143,300** | 135,000 | 6.1 | 143,800 | 135,700 | 6.0 | 143,000 | 134,700 | 6.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | **36,900** | 34,600 | 6.6 | 36,900 | 34,900 | 5.7 | 36,900 | 34,800 | 6.0 |
| Retail Trade | **106,400** | 100,500 | 5.9 | 106,800 | 100,800 | 6.0 | 106,100 | 99,900 | 6.2 |
| *Building Materials* | **5,700** | 5,100 | 11.8 | 5,700 | 5,100 | 11.8 | 5,700 | 5,100 | 11.8 |
| *Food Stores* | **17,700** | 16,600 | 6.6 | 17,700 | 16,600 | 6.6 | 17,600 | 16,500 | 6.7 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | **12,800** | 11,700 | 9.4 | 12,800 | 11,800 | 8.5 | 12,700 | 11,800 | 7.6 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **33,000** | 31,000 | 6.5 | 33,400 | 31,600 | 5.7 | 33,000 | 31,300 | 5.4 |
| *Other Retail* | **37,200** | 36,100 | 3.0 | 37,300 | 35,800 | 4.2 | 37,100 | 35,200 | 5.4 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **30,100** | 28,600 | 5.2 | 30,100 | 28,500 | 5.6 | 29,900 | 28,400 | 5.3 |
| Services | **120,400** | 115,400 | 4.3 | 120,100 | 115,000 | 4.4 | 118,100 | 112,200 | 5.3 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **9,500** | 9,100 | 4.4 | 9,600 | 9,000 | 6.7 | 9,400 | 8,800 | 6.8 |
| Personal Business Services & Amusements | **38,300** | 35,500 | 7.9 | 38,400 | 35,800 | 7.3 | 38,800 | 36,000 | 7.8 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | **31,800** | 31,300 | 1.6 | 31,700 | 31,200 | 1.6 | 31,500 | 31,100 | 1.3 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | **29,500** | 29,000 | 1.7 | 28,900 | 28,400 | 1.8 | 26,700 | 25,500 | 4.7 |
| Other Services | **11,300** | 10,500 | 8.6 | 11,500 | 10,800 | 6.5 | 11,700 | 10,700 | 9.3 |
| Government | **132,600** | 129,800 | 2.2 | 130,500 | 127,800 | 2.1 | 126,700 | 123,500 | 2.6 |
| Federal Government | **37,000** | 36,900 | 0.3 | 37,300 | 37,100 | 0.5 | 37,700 | 37,300 | 1.1 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | **22,300** | 22,100 | 0.9 | 22,300 | 22,000 | 1.4 | 22,500 | 22,200 | 1.4 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **14,700** | 14,800 | —0.7 | 15,000 | 15,100 | —0.7 | 15,200 | 15,200 | — |
| State Government | **36,300** | 35,100 | 3.4 | 33,700 | 32,700 | 3.1 | 33,000 | 32,000 | 3.1 |
| *State Education* | **20,500** | 19,600 | 4.6 | 17,800 | 17,100 | 4.1 | 17,100 | 16,200 | 5.6 |
| *Other State Government* | **15,800** | 15,500 | 1.9 | 15,900 | 15,600 | 1.9 | 15,900 | 15,700 | 1.2 |
| Local Government | **59,300** | 57,700 | 2.8 | 59,500 | 58,000 | 2.6 | 56,000 | 54,200 | 3.3 |
| Local Education | **37,900** | 36,600 | 3.6 | 36,400 | 34,800 | 4.6 | 32,200 | 30,500 | 5.6 |
| Other Local Government | **21,400** | 21,200 | 0.9 | 23,100 | 23,200 | —0.4 | 23,700 | 23,700 | — |
| Labor—Management Disputes | **640** | 180 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 2,610 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY**
**(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)**

| | Oct. '84 (f) | Oct. '83 | Percent Change | Sept. '84 (p) | Aug. '84 (r) | July '84 | June '84 | May '84 | Apr. '84 | Mar. '84 | Feb. '84 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 720.4 | 694.3 | 3.8 | 717.3 | 709.3 | 701.4 | 696.1 | 696.7 | 701.6 | 708.1 | 709.8 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS | 675.9 | 639.2 | 5.7 | 672.5 | 664.1 | 656.9 | 654.6 | 651.1 | 654.9 | 658.6 | 658.6 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 44.5 | 55.1 | —19.2 | 44.8 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 41.5 | 45.6 | 46.7 | 49.4 | 51.2 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.2 | 7.9 | — | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1] | 602.4 | 578.0 | 4.2 | 599.6 | 599.7 | 597.4 | 597.2 | 593.5 | 592.6 | 592.1 | 588.9 |
| Mining | 12.5 | 14.3 | —12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| Contract Construction | 33.3 | 30.6 | 8.8 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 32.4 |
| Manufacturing | 95.8 | 89.1 | 7.5 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 93.7 | 93.0 | 92.0 |
| Durable Goods | 68.6 | 62.0 | 10.6 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 67.4 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 64.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 27.2 | 27.1 | 0.4 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.8 |
| Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util. | 36.2 | 36.7 | —1.4 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 37.1 |
| Trade | 142.5 | 134.3 | 6.1 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 143.0 | 141.3 | 139.8 | 139.7 | 138.2 | 137.3 |
| Wholesale | 36.8 | 34.4 | 7.0 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 34.5 | 34.4 |
| Retail | 105.7 | 99.9 | 5.8 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 106.4 | 105.2 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 102.9 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 30.2 | 28.5 | 6.0 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 28.9 |
| Services | 119.3 | 114.0 | 4.6 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 117.9 | 116.8 | 116.3 | 118.3 | 117.2 |
| Government | 132.6 | 130.5 | 1.6 | 131.9 | 131.8 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 129.8 | 129.9 |
| Federal | 37.6 | 37.3 | 0.8 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.0 |
| State | 35.7 | 34.9 | 2.3 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 34.8 |
| Local | 59.3 | 58.3 | 1.7 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 58.1 |

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, AUGUST 1984**
**(Employment in Thousands)**

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1984(p) | % Change from Sept. '83 | Percent Distribution | Sept. 1984(p) | % Change from Sept. '83 | Percent Distribution | Sept. 1984(p) | Percent of Industry |
| TOTAL | 353.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 252.9 | 6.5 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 11.8 | —11.9 | 3.3 | 0.8 | —20.0 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 78.6 |
| Contract Construction | 33.7 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 30.3 | 82.6 |
| Manufacturing | 66.0 | 7.7 | 18.7 | 30.0 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 62.3 | 64.9 |
| Durable Goods | 49.8 | 9.9 | 14.1 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 7.4 | 44.2 | 64.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 16.2 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 18.1 | 66.1 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 25.8 | —1.5 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 26.0 | 71.0 |
| Total Trade | 77.1 | 2.8 | 21.8 | 66.7 | 9.9 | 26.4 | 128.1 | 89.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 27.7 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 31.1 | 84.3 |
| Retail Trade | 49.4 | 2.1 | 14.0 | 57.5 | 9.7 | 22.8 | 97.0 | 90.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12.4 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 17.7 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 23.8 | 79.1 |
| Services | 56.7 | 5.0 | 16.0 | 63.4 | 3.9 | 25.1 | 91.4 | 76.1 |
| Total Government | 70.0 | —0.3 | 19.8 | 60.5 | 5.0 | 23.9 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 24.6 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 12.7 | —7.3 | 5.0 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 16.0 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 8.6 | 11.7 | 2.5 | 6.4 | —13.5 | 2.5 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 15.3 | —1.3 | 4.3 | 18.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 8.8 | —9.3 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 21.6 | 3.6 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 6.5 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 9.4 | —4.1 | 3.7 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 30.1 | —3.8 | 8.5 | 29.4 | 10.1 | 11.6 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 14.2 | —9.0 | 4.0 | 22.2 | 15.6 | 8.8 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 15.9 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 7.2 | —4.0 | 2.8 | NA | NA |

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

| | Salt Lake — Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo — Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. '84(f) | Oct. '83 | % Chg. | Sept. '84(p) | Aug.'84(r) | Oct. '84(f) | Oct. '83 | % Chg. | Sept.'84(p) | Aug.'84(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **472,900** | 454,600 | 4.0 | 473,700 | 468,500 | **93,500** | 89,800 | 4.1 | 93,900 | 88,100 |
| Employed | **448,500** | 422,600 | 6.1 | 449,000 | 442,600 | **88,000** | 83,400 | 5.5 | 87,900 | 82,700 |
| Unemployed | **24,400** | 32,000 | −23.8 | 24,700 | 25,900 | **5,500** | 6,300 | −12.7 | 6,000 | 5,400 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **5.2** | 7.0 | — | 5.2 | 5.5 | **5.9** | 7.1 | — | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **430,100** | 411,600 | 4.5 | 429,200 | 425,500 | **70,700** | 67,600 | 4.6 | 70,200 | 66,800 |
| Mining | **4,500** | 6,200 | −27.4 | 4,500 | 4,400 | **100** | 100 | 0.0 | 100 | 100 |
| Contract Construction | **24,100** | 22,000 | 9.5 | 24,700 | 24,600 | **3,600** | 3,300 | 9.1 | 3,600 | 3,700 |
| Manufacturing | **66,300** | 61,100 | 8.5 | 65,500 | 66,100 | **12,600** | 11,700 | 7.7 | 12,800 | 12,600 |
| Durable Goods | **48,500** | 43,800 | 10.7 | 47,700 | 48,400 | **9,400** | 8,500 | 10.6 | 9,600 | 9,400 |
| Nondurable Goods | **17,800** | 17,300 | 2.9 | 17,700 | 17,700 | **3,200** | 3,200 | 0.0 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **28,500** | 29,100 | −2.1 | 28,200 | 28,300 | **2,300** | 2,300 | 0.0 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Total Trade | **106,400** | 100,300 | 6.1 | 106,800 | 105,600 | **14,500** | 13,700 | 5.8 | 14,500 | 14,100 |
| Wholesale Trade | **31,900** | 29,800 | 7.0 | 32,200 | 31,800 | **1,800** | 1,700 | 5.9 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Retail Trade | **74,500** | 70,500 | 5.7 | 74,600 | 73,800 | **12,700** | 12,100 | 5.0 | 12,700 | 12,300 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **24,700** | 23,400 | 5.6 | 24,700 | 24,400 | **2,100** | 2,000 | 5.0 | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Services | **82,200** | 78,000 | 5.4 | 82,000 | 82,500 | **23,300** | 22,400 | 4.0 | 22,800 | 20,100 |
| Total Government | **93,300** | 91,400 | 2.1 | 92,700 | 89,600 | **12,200** | 12,000 | 1.7 | 11,900 | 11,600 |

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct.'84(f) | Sept.'84(p) | Aug.'84(r) | Oct.'83 | Oct.'84(f) | Oct.'83 | % Change | Oct.'84(f) | Oct.'83 | % Change |
| State Total | **5.6** | 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.4 | **723,200** | 697,050 | 3.8 | **608,200** | 583,400 | 4.3 |
| Bear River | **5.0** | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | **50,300** | 47,700 | 5.5 | **36,190** | 34,750 | 4.1 |
| Box Elder | **5.3** | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.4 | **19,910** | 18,690 | 6.5 | **13,570** | 12,830 | 5.8 |
| Cache | **4.9** | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | **29,430** | 28,030 | 5.0 | **22,180** | 21,770 | 3.3 |
| Rich | **2.2** | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.4 | **960** | 980 | −2.0 | **430** | 450 | −4.4 |
| Wasatch Front | **5.2** | 5.2 | 5.5 | 7.0 | **472,930** | 454,590 | 4.0 | **430,110** | 411,580 | 4.5 |
| *North* | **4.4** | 4.4 | 4.8 | 7.4 | **147,510** | 143,610 | 2.7 | **103,540** | 99,010 | 4.6 |
| Morgan | **2.8** | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | **2,410** | 2,280 | 5.7 | **990** | 960 | 3.1 |
| Weber | **5.3** | 5.2 | 5.8 | 8.9 | **72,780** | 71,810 | 2.1 | **53,300** | 50,800 | 4.9 |
| Davis | **3.4** | 3.7 | 3.9 | 6.0 | **72,320** | 70,020 | 3.3 | **49,250** | 47,260 | 4.2 |
| *South* | **5.5** | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.9 | **325,420** | 310,980 | 4.6 | **326,570** | 312,570 | 4.5 |
| Salt Lake | **5.6** | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.9 | **312,460** | 298,410 | 4.7 | **316,660** | 302,920 | 4.5 |
| Tooele | **4.2** | 4.5 | 4.6 | 7.0 | **12,950** | 12,570 | 3.0 | **9,910** | 9,650 | 2.7 |
| Mountainlands | **6.2** | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.6 | **104,390** | 100,450 | 3.9 | **77,540** | 74,180 | 4.5 |
| Summit | **7.7** | 6.7 | 7.0 | 10.9 | **7,870** | 7,650 | 2.9 | **4,730** | 4,520 | 4.6 |
| Utah | **5.9** | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.1 | **93,520** | 89,770 | 4.2 | **70,710** | 67,610 | 4.6 |
| Wasatch | **11.1** | 10.2 | 11.7 | 14.9 | **3,000** | 3,030 | −1.0 | **2,100** | 2,050 | 2.4 |
| Central | **7.3** | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.2 | **27,070** | 25,520 | 6.1 | **16,150** | 15,300 | 5.6 |
| Juab | **17.3** | 14.7 | 12.3 | 11.9 | **2,110** | 2,110 | 0.0 | **1,430** | 1,540 | −7.1 |
| Millard | **6.1** | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | **8,000** | 6,670 | 19.9 | **4,660** | 3,890 | 19.8 |
| Piute | **12.1** | 10.0 | 7.6 | 10.1 | **490** | 480 | 2.1 | **210** | 210 | 0.0 |
| Sanpete | **7.0** | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | **7,230** | 7,100 | 1.8 | **4,270** | 4,120 | 3.6 |
| Sevier | **5.9** | 4.1 | 5.6 | 6.6 | **8,290** | 8,100 | 2.3 | **5,140** | 5,030 | 2.2 |
| Wayne | **5.7** | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 | **950** | 1,060 | −10.4 | **430** | 520 | −17.3 |
| Southwestern | **6.3** | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | **26,230** | 25,220 | 4.0 | **17,940** | 17,280 | 3.8 |
| Beaver | **6.0** | 4.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 | **2,190** | 2,220 | −1.4 | **1,250** | 1,220 | 2.5 |
| Garfield | **6.4** | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | **2,010** | 1,990 | 1.0 | **1,540** | 1,540 | 0.0 |
| Iron | **6.4** | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.0 | **8,880** | 8,330 | 6.6 | **6,560** | 6,190 | 6.0 |
| Kane | **6.7** | 5.0 | 5.7 | 8.5 | **1,630** | 1,630 | 0.0 | **1,000** | 980 | 2.0 |
| Washington | **6.2** | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.8 | **11,530** | 11,050 | 4.3 | **7,600** | 7,350 | 3.4 |
| Uintah Basin | **6.7** | 6.2 | 6.2 | 9.8 | **19,480** | 18,680 | 4.3 | **13,740** | 12,850 | 6.9 |
| Daggett | **1.5** | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | **390** | 420 | −7.1 | **250** | 250 | 0.0 |
| Duchesne | **7.1** | 7.0 | 6.9 | 10.3 | **7,240** | 7,020 | 3.1 | **4,640** | 4,380 | 5.9 |
| Uintah | **6.7** | 5.9 | 6.1 | 9.7 | **11,850** | 11,240 | 5.4 | **8,850** | 8,220 | 7.7 |
| Southeastern | **10.5** | 9.5 | 10.3 | 15.2 | **22,760** | 24,890 | −8.6 | **16,590** | 17,420 | −4.8 |
| Carbon | **10.0** | 9.4 | 9.9 | 18.5 | **9,650** | 10,630 | −9.2 | **7,430** | 7,520 | −1.2 |
| Emery | **10.0** | 9.4 | 10.5 | 13.5 | **6,130** | 6,740 | −9.1 | **4,120** | 4,430 | −7.0 |
| Grand | **15.4** | 11.8 | 11.3 | 15.5 | **3,040** | 3,400 | −10.6 | **2,210** | 2,500 | −11.6 |
| San Juan | **8.5** | 7.8 | 10.0 | 9.4 | **3,940** | 4,120 | −4.4 | **2,820** | 2,960 | −4.7 |

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1984 | Aug.(r) 1984 | Sept. 1983 | Sept.(p) 1984 | Aug.(r) 1984 | Sept. 1983 | Sept.(p) 1984 | Aug.(r) 1984 | Sept. 1983 |
| MINING | $498.04 | $495.26 | $494.08 | 35.6 | 41.1 | 38.6 | $13.99 | $12.05 | $12.80 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 498.07 | 491.76 | 534.24 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 42.0 | 12.87 | 12.74 | 12.72 |
| MANUFACTURING | 360.50 | 352.04 | 344.16 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 8.99 | 8.89 | 8.54 |
| Durable Goods | 362.70 | 352.15 | 344.21 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 9.00 | 8.76 | 8.52 |
| Nondurable Goods | 354.02 | 351.12 | 343.20 | 39.6 | 38.0 | 40.0 | 8.94 | 9.24 | 8.58 |
| TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL., | 449.67 | 455.52 | 442.58 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 11.53 | 11.68 | 11.12 |
| TRADE | 238.31 | 232.55 | 226.75 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.3 | 7.31 | 7.09 | 7.02 |
| Wholesale Trade | 379.85 | 361.75 | 362.35 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 39.3 | 9.79 | 9.47 | 9.22 |
| Retail Trade | 181.20 | 180.82 | 173.75 | 30.1 | 30.7 | 29.6 | 6.02 | 5.89 | 5.87 |
| AVERAGE | 323.27 | 317.55 | 318.92 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 9.03 | 8.87 | 8.81 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1984 | Aug. (r) 1984 | Sept. 1983 | Sept. (p) 1984 | Aug. (r) 1984 | Sept. 1983 | Sept. (p) 1984 | Aug. (r) 1984 | Sept. 1983 |
| MINING | $543.31 | $527.01 | $521.25 | 46.2 | 44.7 | 41.7 | $11.76 | $11.79 | $12.50 |
| Metal Mining | 543.11 | 507.65 | 501.42 | 40.5 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 13.41 | 13.22 | 13.23 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 624.00 | 625.65 | 572.66 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 38.0 | 15.60 | 15.41 | 15.07 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 486.67 | 475.65 | 490.71 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 39.1 | 12.74 | 12.55 | 12.55 |
| MANUFACTURING | 363.09 | 348.30 | 343.78 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 9.10 | 8.84 | 8.77 |
| Durable Goods | 383.14 | 365.72 | 363.69 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 9.21 | 8.92 | 8.98 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 601.77 | 579.72 | 556.88 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 40.5 | 14.26 | 13.77 | 13.75 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 370.60 | 357.39 | 336.10 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 38.9 | 8.72 | 8.55 | 8.64 |
| Transportation Equipment | 432.45 | 449.28 | 450.26 | 39.1 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 11.06 | 10.40 | 10.28 |
| Nondurable Goods | 315.04 | 306.16 | 299.84 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 36.3 | 8.80 | 8.60 | 8.26 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 318.06 | 309.27 | 301.31 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 8.37 | 7.93 | 7.95 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | 535.09 | 527.90 | 504.15 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 12.71 | 12.69 | 12.09 |
| TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL. | 459.80 | 457.05 | 445.42 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 40.2 | 11.67 | 11.81 | 11.08 |
| TRADE | 225.86 | 223.30 | 215.72 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 7.17 | 7.00 | 6.87 |
| Wholesale Trade | 368.98 | 349.87 | 352.17 | 38.0 | 37.3 | 38.7 | 9.71 | 9.38 | 9.10 |
| Retail Trade | 180.25 | 182.71 | 172.56 | 29.5 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 6.11 | 6.05 | 5.93 |
| Food Stores | 232.86 | 238.54 | 209.61 | 30.4 | 31.1 | 27.4 | 7.66 | 7.67 | 7.65 |
| Other Retail | 175.16 | 170.57 | 167.02 | 30.2 | 30.9 | 29.2 | 5.80 | 5.52 | 5.72 |
| AVERAGE | 325.94 | 318.98 | 317.55 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 9.13 | 8.96 | 8.92 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Oct. '84 | Preliminary Sept. '84 | Final Aug. '84 | Final Oct. '83 | Final Sept. '83 |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | 10,108 | 10,406 | 11,487 | 9,805 | 9,524 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | 5,915 | 6,070 | 4,691 | 5,124 | 4,993 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 16,023 | 16,476 | 16,178 | 14,929 | 14,517 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 9,284 | 8,384 | 11,328 | 8,617 | 9,542 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 6,010 | 6,688 | 8,394 | 7,818 | 7,026 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,784 | 1,605 | 1,488 | 1,468 | 1,460 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 10,577 | 10,357 | 11,299 | 12,320 | 14,138 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.96 | 1.99 | 2.18 | 2.33 | 2.55 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $4,711,000 | $4,099,880 | $4,641,967 | $4,698,373 | $5,349,048 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

**CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES**
**1967 = 100**

| Item | Index | | | | | Percent Change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. '84 | Aug. '84 | July '84 | June '84 | Sept. '83 | From Last Month | Sept. '83 to Sept. '84 | Aug. '83 to Aug. '84 | July '83 to July '84 | June '83 to June '84 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1]) | **314.5** | 313.0 | 311.7 | 310.7 | 301.8 | **0.5** | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Food and Beverages | **296.4** | 296.9 | 295.3 | 294.3 | 285.3 | **—0.2** | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Food at Home | **293.4** | 294.4 | 292.5 | 291.4 | 282.5 | **—0.3** | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Housing | **341.4** | 339.5 | 338.1 | 336.2 | 326.4 | **0.6** | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Rent Residential | **252.4** | 251.1 | 249.7 | 248.4 | 239.5 | **0.5** | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | **397.0** | 395.5 | 393.9 | 390.0 | 376.4 | **0.4** | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Medical Care | **383.1** | 381.9 | 380.3 | 378.0 | 361.2 | **0.3** | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | **204.2** | 200.1 | 196.6 | 197.4 | 200.4 | **2.0** | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Transportation | **313.7** | 312.9 | 312.9 | 313.1 | 303.7 | **0.3** | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| Gasoline | **367.8** | 365.9 | 369.8 | 374.9 | 387.1 | **0.5** | —5.0 | —6.1 | —5.0 | —2.9 |
| Energy[2] | **429.0** | 427.3 | 428.3 | 428.5 | 429.3 | **0.4** | —0.1 | —0.6 | —0.4 | 0.3 |
| PRODUCER PRICES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | **309.5** | 310.9 | 312.0 | 311.4 | 305.3 | **—0.5** | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Finished Goods | **289.8** | 291.8 | 292.6 | 291.2 | 286.1 | **—0.7** | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Intermediate Materials | **320.3** | 321.1 | 321.7 | 321.6 | 315.3 | **—0.2** | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Crude Materials | **326.7** | 329.3 | 334.5 | 333.2 | 328.8 | **—0.8** | —0.4 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 |

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## ITEM OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

**COMPARATIVE GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT — UTAH AND UNITED STATES**
**1970 to 1983 (Employment in Thousands)**

| | UTAH | | UNITED STATES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | Year Over Change | Employment | Year Over Change |
| 1970 | 357 | — | 70,880 | — |
| 1971 | 370 | 3.6% | 71,214 | 0.5% |
| 1972 | 394 | 6.5 | 73,675 | 3.5 |
| 1973 | 416 | 5.5 | 76,790 | 4.2 |
| 1974 | 435 | 4.6 | 78,265 | 1.9 |
| 1975 | 441 | 1.4 | 76,945 | —1.7 |
| 1976 | 464 | 5.2 | 79,382 | 3.2 |
| 1977 | 490 | 5.6 | 82,471 | 3.9 |
| 1978 | 526 | 7.3 | 86,697 | 5.1 |
| 1979 | 549 | 4.4 | 89,823 | 3.6 |
| 1980 | 552 | 0.5 | 90,406 | 0.6 |
| 1981 | 559 | 1.3 | 91,156 | 0.8 |
| 1982 | 561 | 0.4 | 89,566 | —1.7 |
| 1983 | 568 | 1.2 | 90,138 | 0.6 |
| 1983 (Sept.) | 581 | — | 91,485 | — |
| 1984 (Sept.) | 606 | 4.3 | 95,224 | 4.1 |
| 1973-1983 Increase | | 36.5% | | 17.4% |
| 1978-1983 Increase | | 8.0% | | 4.0% |

p - preliminary

Conclusion: Employment in Utah's Nonagricultural industries has increased at a rate approximately double that of the Nation during the last decade.

Source: Utah - Utah Department of Employment Security, United States Employment & Earnings, BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, September 1984.

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